Amusements.

on-2 and 8-Turned Up. SEROU OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Turned Up.

OASHO—2 and 8—Erminis.

DALT'S THRATE—2 and 8—Love in Harness.

DOCKSTADEN'S—2 and 8—Ministrels.

EDEN MUSEE—WAX WOFEN.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Around the World.

HARRIGAT'S PARK THRATES—2 and 8—The O'Reagans.

LYCKEN THRATES—2 and 8—One of Our Girls.

LYCKEN THRATES—2 and 8—Deep self.

MADISON SQUARE THRATES—2 and 8—Jim, the Penman.

MADISON SQUARE THRATES—2 and 8—Jim, the Penman.

MADISON SQUARE THRATES—2 and 8—Jim, the Penman.

MADISON SQUARE THRATES—2 and 8—Link.

METROFOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Tunhauser.

REBIO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Ecnets on the Hearth.

THALIA THRATES—2 and 8—Cricket on the Hearth.

THALIA THRATES—2 and 8—Link.

THEATER CONIQUE—2 and 8—Magric Mitchel.

UNION SQUARE THRATES—2 and 8—Tangled Lives.

STIN AVENUE THRATES—2 and 8—Tangled Lives.

STIN AVENUE THRATES—2 and 8—Caucht in a Corner.

1471-47. AND SOTH-ST.—9 a. m. and 11 p. m.—The New

Cyclorama of the Battles of Vicksbury.

SD-ST. TABERNACLE, NEAR STIL-4VE—ChristBefore Pilate.

Inder to Advertisements.

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Board and Rooms 0	5 Real Estate 8	5-6
Business Chances 9	1 Roomsand Flats 9	- 5
Dividend Notices 8	3:Special Notices 0	6
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Financial 8	4 Steamboats and R. R. S. Teachers	3
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Business Nonces.

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New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MURNING.

FOREIGN.-The Loughrea affair; details of the arrest of Dillon and others. — Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarians. — Meeting of the British Cabinet, === Debate on the German Army bill. ___ The transatlantic mail service. The Campbell divorce suit. = Sale of Fred Archer's horses. == Shipment of gold from England.

Congress.-Both branches in session, - Senate: Repeal of the Tenure of Office law; bill to retire the trade dollar passed. ____ House: The Sandry Civil bill passed ; resolution to appoint a commission to assess damages caused by the Canadian fisheries outrages offered by Mr. Belmont of N. Y.

Domestic.-Three vessels lost off the Pacific goast near San Francisco. ____ Judge Thomas M. Cooley accepting the Wabash receivership; order In the Wabash case by Judge Treat at St. Louis. Slosson and Schaefer at billiards in Chicago. Suit by George Rice against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Standard Oil Company. - Conference of Catholic prelates in Philadelphia on the labor problem. Decision of the General Term as to the Cable Railway Company confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Return of Archbishop Corrigan, who was not inclined to talk about the McGlynn case, — Juror Rosenberg had Nesbitt and Vickerman arrested in suits for slander. — McQuade's sentence postponed till Monday. — The complaint in the Filden will suit served. Yale alumni gave a dinner to President Dwight. = The Cregan investigation continued. === ner of alumni of Wesleyan and Syracuse Univerpities. ___ A man and a boy killed by a train in New-Brunswick, === Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains)-4614d. per ounce- 77.15 cer ts. ____ Stocks active, feverish and still unsettled, but with an improving tone slosing steady.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day : Slightpesterday: Highest, 29°; lowest, 15; average, 2178°.

The graduates of Yale College gave a hearty welcome last night to President Dwight, of the University of Yale. If good wishes can help it on, the new administration at New-Haven will attain the highest possible success. As is usual when a number of Yale men get together, some excellent speeches were made. Elsewhere in The Tribune a liberal report of them may be read. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was particularly happy in his remarks.

The case of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn still atfracts much attention in religious and political zircles. The outcome of it is most uncertain, of course, but meanwhile an effort is making in certain quarters to show that the views of Henry George, which Dr. McGlynn is charged with upholding, are not contrary to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. That attempt must fail. Elsewhere in this paper will be found a careful statement on the subject, which shows conclusively that the attitude of Archbishop Corrigan in these unfortunate complications is entirely sustained by the author-Ity and traditions of the Church.

The New-York Cable Railway Company is a most persistent and patient company, and has never faltered in its firm determination to occupy about seventy miles of our streets with its gridiron contrivances. But it has at last received a serious set-back. This is in the shape of a decision by the Court of Appeals sustaining the General Term in refusing to confirm the report of the Cable Commissioners in favor of the project. The reason given is that the powers which would thereby be granted to the company are too vague and too great to be good for the public welfare. Ordinarily such a cision would end the existence of the corporation affected; but it remains to be seen where this shrewd combination or capital and assurance will next turn up.

Jacob Rosenberg, now best known as the Ninth Juror in the McQuade case, seems determined to have satisfaction for all the bad stories told about him by Messrs. Nesbitt and Vickerman. 'He cannot be blamed, and since he is willing to stand the wear and tear, both mental and financial, incident to a \$50,600 suit for damages, he will have the best wishes of the public for success. Jury duty is not pleasant at best, but it would be unendurable if the peropportunity for a man's enemics to gratify their malice. formances of it were allowed to furnish fan

Business aen throughout the country will wait anxiously to-day to hear what action Congress will take in regard to tariff legislation. r. Morrison thinks he can rally 151 votes in favor of considering his bill; the opposition to it is estimated at 155 votes. Allowing for langes of opinion at the last moment, and the shances that some of the absentees may unexpectedly appear in their places, it is evident

that the result is uncertain, and that the vote

It is more or less painful to Republicans of amiable disposition to see the lack of confidence felt by certain Democratic Senators in the present Administration. General Butler in the Senate yesterday moved the appointment of a select committee to visit the Mexican frontier to find out the cause of the frequent troubles which have happened in that neighborhood of late. The Secretary of State, at least, will feel deeply hurt at the discredit thus thrown upon his ability, that of the United States consuls of his own selection, as well as that of his own Minister at the Mexican capital. Surely the Senator from South Carolina should have been more considerate. Has not Mr. Bayard suffered enough humiliation atready in connection with Mexican affairs ?

The attempt to set aside certain clauses in the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden has now taken shape in a complaint served yest erday on the trustees' lawyers. Mr. George H. Tilden, a nephew of the decedent, is the contestant, and he claims that the provisious relating to the establishment of public libraries are too indefinite and uncertain to be valid. This is narrow ground on which to fight the legal forces that will be arrayed to sustain the will. For the sake of public policy disinterested citizens should hope that Mr. Tilden's property may be disposed of in the end as he wished but it is impossible to deny that George H. and Samuel J. Tilden, jr., have some reason to think themselves badly treated by their illustrious uncle.

THE COMING TARIFF VOTE.

Mr. Morrison hopes to get his bill before the House by a vote to-day. He hoped last summer also. But this time, according to Washington reports, he has the promise of aid which is expected to be decisive from the President and the Mayor-elect. It is telegraphed by Democratic informants that the President has promised several votes which were cast promises squarely and faithfully, and without against the consideration of the Morrison bill at any reservation or double-dealing. Before the last session, but which he can now move by the Senate passes the bill every loophole of judicious use of his appointing power. It is evasion, every opening for trickery, should be controlled by the desire to secure favors for their friends from Mayor-elect He witt, whose great patronage is to be used, it is said, to help the cause he has so much at heart. It would not be surprising if these influences, precisely those which are best adapted to sway the Democratic majority, especially when nearly half of its members have failed to get re-elected, should prevail to change the few votes needed to give Mr. Morrison's bill a hearing in the House. If these reports are correct, President Cleve-

ised not to do. Use of his appointing power to control legislation he has again and again refused, on the ground that the Executive ought to leave the legislative department of the Government entirely free, and on the ground that the Civil Service should not be prostituted by appointments not based on merit. It will be interesting to see how those Civil Service reformers who are also Free Traders will treat this matter, if the President does what is reported. They cannot excuse him for employing public patronage to favor their notions, and condemn him for exerting the same influence in behalf of other measures and public policies which he deems important. Civil Service reform will again, receive a deadly blow from professed friends, if the people are to be educated to praise the President, not only for using patronage to help one political party against another, but for using it to force upon his party the line of policy which he chooses. With that step, there would hardly be auything left of the reform, in Democratic hands, that is worth It is but a few weeks since the election of Mr.

Hewitt was earnestly opposed on the ground that he was hostile to the protective tariff, that his election would give the prestige of victory in this great manufacturing city to the freetrade cause, that his influence with the Adminorillard testified about the Radha. = Din- istration and the House would be greatly in- without character or standing. They are the creased thereby, and that the enormous patronage of the Mayor would be used by him to help assaults on the protective tariff, upon which the welfare of American labor, and especially of industry in this city, so largely depends. But Republicans and sincere Protectionists were nevertheless induced to vote for him, on the plea that his election would save property from harm, and that the only real issue here was one ot good municipal government. Thus early the predictions of Mr. Hewitt's opponents seem to be verified. His election has given prestige to the Free Traders. It has given him greater influence with his party and the Administration. His patronage is to be used, if some of his influential supporters are not in error, to break down the resistance of Democratic members who have hitherto considered the welfare of ladustry in their districts and therefore opposed free-trade bills. It will not surprise Republicans if this proves true. Those who helped to elect him may perhaps see that any aid to Democratic candidates gives strength to Democratic principles, which are hostile to the best interests of the country.

Consideration does not necessarily mean passage. Mr. Morrison's bill may take much of the time of the House and yet get beaten at the end. The hope that it will be so modified as to suit them is used to influence men of the most contradictory aims; the sugar-growers of Louisiana and the hemp-growers of Kentucky, and even the wool-growers and manufacturers who want higher duties on tin plates and wire rods, are told that if the bill can once be brought up for action, the changes they want may perhaps be secured. Thus there are more men who are willing to vote for some bill than are willing to vote for any bill. With every decision for or against proposed changes, the bill is liable to lose strength. A vote for its consideration, if that should be obtained, therefore, should not be regarded as proof that the bill can be passed, even in the House,

THE INDIAN SEVERALTY BILL.

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, giving the Indians land in severalty, admitting them to citizenship and subjecting them to the laws of the States and Territories in which they reside, constitutes an important step in advance. It is, in fact, the recognition by Congress of the futility of the time-dishonored Indian policy which has brought the country nothing but expense and shame, and has made the Indian question more intractable from year to year. In admitting the Indian to citizenship and putting him under American law, the Government for the first time gives him a chance of assimilation and survival. It of course does not follow that all the Indians will profit by the opportunity. Some of them are so little advanced beyond absolute savagery that it is not possible for them to enter into any kind of competition with white men. It may be found necessary to exercise a protectorate over these until they die out, for they are not at all likely to outgrow their helplessness. But the majority of them are cuite capable of bolding their own under good conditions, and if the land question is carefully dealt with there is no reason why 75 per cent should not become peaceable and thriving civizens by the end of the century.

The land question, however, is vitally im-

been made so elastic that the interests of the Indians can be protected under it. The provisions sllotting land in severalty on the reservations are, nevertheless, not so comprehensive as they should be. When, for example, the land in the reservation is insudicient to afford every Indian or every family the maximum acreage, it is provided that it shall be divided pro rata. But what is to be done in cases where the quality of the land is so bad that neither Indians nor white men could make a living off it? In illustration of this phase of the subject we print a letter to-day in which some difficult considerations are treated. It clearly will not do, as our correspondent "S." points out, to palm off upon the Indians a lot of sterile land, or a lot of poor grazing land for tillage. To do that would be to cheat the Indians in the most cruel and dishonorable manner, and to insure the failure of the experiment in regard to all of those so treated. It is also a suspicious fact that the cattle men are eager for the passage of the bill. Their attitude affords presumptive evidence that the interests of the red men are not so fully guarded as they ought to be.

We think it clear that in addition to the large authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the bill as it stands, specific provision should be made in the law itself, securing to the Indians at least enough good, fertile land to subsist them. To give them grazing land instead of arable may answer sometimes, but it may in others make fall the difference between furnishing them with the means of subsistence and depriving them of a livelihood. There ought to be no ambiguity on this head, and above all no such louseness of legislation as will allow sharp cattle men or any others to cozen the Indians out of their heritage. They will need all the advantages at the start it is possible to give them. If they are to learn to settle down and till the soil or raise stock, they must be inspired with some confidence in the beginning, and above all must be made to feel that the Government means to fulfil its also telegraphed that other members will be carefully closed. Everything depends upon beginning the new policy right. A false move now might throw the country back upon the old vicious system. The friends of the Indians must see to it that the bill is thoroughly guarded and made proof against the assaults of greed and chicanery.

THE VERMIN OF JOURNALISM. It is not to be rashly assumed that the versatile hypocrites who conduct The Evening Post could write anything without an odd lie here and there, but the falsehoods land is to do exactly what he many times prom- printed in an article yesterday are worth a passing notice by reason of their number and design.

The first lie is the statement that THE TRIBUNE was paid for printing Special Agent Osborn's report on the cutlery frauds.

The second lie is the statement that any one believes THE TRIBONE was paid for it.

The third lie is the statement that Mr. Osborn was not a special agent of the Treasury Department.

The fourth lie is the statement that he was not sent abroad by that Department. The fifth lie is the statement that his present-

ment against Mr. McMullen is a slander. The motive for these five lies is particularly dishonorable and thoroughly characteristic of a journal which is in a minority of one as to

the virtues that bind society together." Its design was, by vilifying THE TRIBUNE, to prejudice the honest cause of American

manufacturers of cutlery.

But the conductors of The Post have pursued such an unrelieved policy of falsehood, malice and blackguardism, have so stupidly exposed their hypocrisy, and conducted such a wanton warfare upon decency, have so flagrantly assailed every American cause, and espoused with such servile meanness everything that is antagonistic to American interests, that they come now into the court of public opinion | shade. ery vermin of journalism.

A BRIDGE TRUSTEE ANSWERED. Bridge Trustee Thurber, in a letter printed in another column, takes exception to the criticisms which THE TRIBUNE has made upon the Bridge management. He seems to think that because the trustees feel a lively interest in their work, serve on committees cheerfully, etc., no fault can be found with the manner in which the affairs of the Bridge have been conducted. It is true that THE TRIBUNE has persistently urged a reorganization of the Board of Trustees and has not hesitated to point out the extravagance and general happy-go-lucky policy which have been marked features of the Bridge management. We have never intended to reflect in any way upon the personal integrity of the trustees, but it is impossible among so large a body that the individual members can be informed as to all that is going on. As a matter of tact the business of the Board has been done by the Executive Committee in great measure, the trustees at their meetings merely ratifying what had been done behind closed doors. This appeared to show that the Board was superfluous, and besides, if further evidence were needed, the fact that for three months last summer, and for shorter periods in previous years, no meetings of the trustees were held, while the affairs of the Bridge ran on as smoothly as ever, was a convincing argument.

Mr. Thurber must know that the Bridge is not managed as he manages his private business. The idea of economy is ignored and expenses are incurred with a reckless lack of consideration. The income is constantly increasing, but the outlay keeps growing in almost equal proportion. Moreover, there is more than a suspicion that the Bridge is to a greater or less extent used as a political machine. Until recently both of the salaried offices (president and secretary) were held by devoted followers of "Boss" McLaughlin. Two years ago when a reorganization bill was passed by the Legislature, Governor Hill vetoed it after holding a consultation with Mc-Laughlin in Brooklyn. Mr. Thurber probably never had a suspicion of these facts, unless he got it from the newspapers, and as one of twenty trustees he would be powerless to prevent crafty politicians from getting their hands

upon this great work. It is such things as these, together with the careless management shown by such accidents as occurred a year ago, when the grip gave out more than once, that have convinced a large number of people that the Board of Trustees should be swept out of existence and the Bridge put in charge of a small and responsible commission. Mr. Thurber himself favors this plan. Why does he not bring the matter to the attention of his associates and ask the Legislature to take the necessary steps. Under Mr. Stranahan the trustees did send such a petition to Albany, but the measure unfortunately came to grief. Mr. Thurber can do a public service by taking the initiative in this matter. The Bridge no longer needs to be administered by trustees. It is not now a public trust as it was during the period of construction. As a his administration of the offairs of the railread finished work all it needs is a capable executive management, who shall conduct it economical-

AN EMBARRASSED MUGWUMP. Judging from the current number of Harper's Weekly, that journal of civilization has paired off with itself on the question of the significance of President Cleveland as a Civil Service reformer. It is still enamored with his Civil Service reform words, but it has become disgusted with his Civil Service reform actions. Which speak the louder, words or actions? The Week'y does not address itself to this inquiry; at merely indicates that its essential opinions of Mr. Cleveland are tied.

It is interesting to note the terms in which the tie is revealed. Here is The Weakly's eulogy of Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service reform words, in its leader on "The President's Mes-Bage":

His remarks upon reform in the Civil Service are in accord with his known convictions, and the force with which he expresses himself shows at least no consciousness of a disposition to surrender to the spoils politicians of his party. He is not likely to disappoint the just hopes of reform by an abandonment of faith in its principles His danger iles rather in a mistaken view of expediency, and in regarding earnest exhortation to pursue a course plainly founded upon principle as misgaided zeal. The

lessage is welcome to every patriotic heart. And here is The Week'y's criticism of Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service reform actions, in its article, in the same issue, on "The Benton-

Stone Affair ": But the reinstatement of Mr. Benton and the refusal to reinstate Mr. Stone are in accord with no principle, and re flagrantly inconsistent with the distinct declaration of the President in the League letter. The letter in the case of Mr. Stone is in effect, although not in intention. an abandonment of the principle of reform, and asserts what is practically an impossible distinction between permissible and non-permissible campaign speeches by such officers. . . . The only fair and practicable rule for office-holders during their term of office is " the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual rights." This rule the President has abrogated by the reinstatement of Mr. Benton, which is a reversal of the policy of reform, as is shown conclusively by the delight of Republicans, who coint to it as proof either of Executive weakness or falsity, and by the shouts of Democratic enemies of the Administration, halling what they declare to be the sign of a surrender to the "spoils bosses" of their party. The confidence of reformers is necessarily shaken, not in the President's convictions or purpose, but in his judgment. It is a step which is in every way unfortunate, for while t does not really conciliate his Democratic enemies, it does undoubtedly disturb and chill his Independent

It will be seen that this is a pretty bad case of paired-off convictions. The President's "remarks upon reform" are in accord with his known convictions, while his actions upon reform are "flagrantly inconsistent" with "his known convictions." The President, on the evidence furnished by his words, "is not likely to disappoint the just hopes of reform by an abandonment of faith in its principles"; nevertheless, on the evidence furnished by his actions in question he has been guilty of "an abandonment of the principle of reform." The President, while dealing with reform in the abstract, shows "no consciousness of a disposition to surrender to the spoils politicians of his party"; but the President, while dealing with reform in the concrete, has done that by which the confidence of reformers is necessarily shaken."

Even if this were not the Christmas season The Week y would receive a good deal of acute sympathy, for verily it is in a distressing plight. When an old hymn-writer exclaimed, " Blessed be the tie," it is certain that he was thinking of no such tie as that of which our esteemed contemporary is now the victim.

In a dispatch relating that a young woman had ocen caught stealing a \$2 bill, it is significantly stated that she had blonde hair and blue eyes. This is important as bearing on the amount she would have stolen if she had only had green hair and red eyes.

The growth of Brooklyn in the last year is remarkable. During the twelve months ended December 1, permits were issued for the erection of over 4,000 buildings at an estimated cost of near ry \$20,000,000. However, if Brooklyn ever gets the rapid transit roads which it needs the record of its growth will throw these figures into the

Urging the Free Trade Association of Ne South Wales to stronger efforts in resisting the growing protectionist sentiment in that colony. Sir Louis Mallet, the eminent member of the Cobden Club, recently wrote: "The history of the United States ought to serve as a warning to all those who have to guide the destinies of the rising States of the Australian group. It would be impossible to estimate the loss already caused to the American people by this fatal system" tof protection. If we did not know that Sir Louis was in dead earnest, we should be inclined to thin': him what Artemus Ward called "sarkasticle." But the spectacle of an English statesman bewailing the industrial ruin brought upon America by the Morrill tariff, and with tearful eyes and voice quavering with emotion adjuring Australia to mark the awful example and shun our fate, leaves no room for mirth or "airy persiftage." It is black tragedy of the most solemn

The members of the first McQuade jury must now feel that they are a burden to the community. Through their failure to agree on a verdict the city has been put to an expense of thousands of dollars for a matter in which there should never have been doubt.

Complaints are frequently made to the Board of Health of sickness caused by street openings. One of the recent complaints states that East Fifty-sixth-st. has been torn up by the Steam Heating Company for over a month, and that the noxious odors coming from the excavations have sickened persons living on that street. There is no question no the neglect and carelessness of corporations having permits to tear up the streets, and some remedy ought to be provided Commissioner Newton says that great injury is done to the pavements by tearing them up in the winter time. His suggestion that a law should be passed to prohibit the tearing up of the pavements in the winter season, except to make repairs, is a good one and the members of the Legislature from this city would do well to act on it.

Mr. Justice Barrett's faith in jury trials remains unimpaired.

Tobogganing is a good exercise by which to reduce one's weight, but it may not suit Mr. Cleveland. He may think he is sliding down fast enough already.

The wretched old "Evening Post," finding itself bankrupt in character and influence, spends most of its time these days in blackguarding its reputable contemporaries and in reviling "journalism"-an avocation in which, since Mr. Bryant died, it has achieved such a disgraceful failure. Its latest exploit in the field of blackguardism takes the form of bald lying about its neighbors. "The Post" several years ago expressed its contempt for the seventh commandment, and it is now demonstrating that it is equally hostile to

It will be a sad Christmas for the "boodlers."

Now is not the time to permit delays in the McQuade case. Better wait till he is safe in Sing Sing.

When President Chauncey M. Depew, of the New-York Central Railroad, was officially thanked by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for his address at their annual meeting he remarked that it was one of the proudest days in his life. But the praise Mr. Depew is now receiving for ought to make him feel still better. A reduction of nearly 20 per cent in operating expenses and portant, and it is well that the present bill has ly, safely, efficiently, and in such a way as to a large increase in gross earnings is a pretty good

bring the largest returns to the cities who showing for an "amateur," Mr. Depew is en-

If a bill passed by the Senate becomes a law the United States Navy will have to be carefully watched or else a big hole will be made in the Treasury surplus. The bill permits the owners of vessels and their cargoes injured by collision with Government vessels to sue the Government for damages. Under such a law the Government vessels will need to be managed with considerably more care than heretofore.

The famous "chops and tomato sauce" message has been outrivalled in the Campbell divorce suit. One of the letters alleged by Lord Colin's lawyers to be of an incriminating nature proves to have been written by a little girl ten years old. we find it transcribed in "The Herald" the missive reads: "My dearest Mary-detestable little animal. Many happy returns of the day. Gobble up all the lollipops if you please, but keep a box for your humble but not too humble servant-Gertrude Lily Blood." Lord Colin's lawyer being a hard-headed, practical Scotchman, lacked the imagination required for developing the potentialities of wickedness in this child's letter about lollipops.

John Quinn has received a distinct and undoubted snub. This may not be an interesting fact to the considerable number of people of this town who are not aware that John Quinn is one of the honorable members of that highly honorable body, the Board of Aldermen. He likewise has the distinction of being the chairman of a committee charged with the important duty of bringing together into one city New-York. Brooklyn, Long Island City, Yonkers and the regions adjacent thereunto. In pursuance of this object he sent a letter to the Mayor of Brooklyn asking his co-operation. When Mr. Whitney read this communication he remarked that no attention would be paid to it. Naturally Mr. Quinn and the other more or less honorable members will resent this action and seek to humiliate the proud and haughty chief magistrate of Brooklyn. Possibly they may declare war against the metropolis of Long Island and send out an advance guard, Horatius-like, to take possession of the Bridge. We trust, however, that hostilities may be averted and that peace and harmony may continue to mark the intercourse that prevails between the sister cities. It would be the irony of fate if the effort to bring about their consolidation should result in a declaration of open war.

PERSONAL.

An almost unanimous chorus of praise goes up all ver England at the appointment of Dr. Percival to be the Head Master of Rugby. He is declared to standnext to Arnold and Vaughan on the roll of great

Mr. Labouchere bluntly affirms in "Truth" that "the morganatic marriage" of Princese Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg has destroyed all the prestige of English royal people at the courts with which they would naturally desire a connection.

Schneider, the creator of leading roles in Offen bach's operas, is living in retirement and wealth near Pars. She sings no more, though her house displays the legend, "Je chante."

The late Mr. Charles Francis Adams, says whitehall Review," was certainly one of the most alives that America has ever sent to St. James's. and he won his success and the respect of the English people at a time of peculiar difficulty. Perhaps the most famous episode in Mr. Adams's career was the occaion when he wrote to Lord Russell to protest against the departure from an English port of iron rams built in the Confederate interest. He wrote and wrote again warning Lord Russell of the imminent departure of the rams. At last, when they were about to sai', he wrote once more pointing out the fact, and adding, "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is war." The rams did not sail, and the friendship between Englant and America was strengthened by the incident. the departure from on English port of iron rams

The death is announced of Miss Havelock, daughter of the famous General, Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of the Sepoy mutany.

Miss Emily Faithfull has received from Queen Victoria a grant of \$500 in recogniton of her services

Sir Charles Lowther and Lady Lowther were cently fined \$50 each for not obeying subpornss to appear as witnesses at the Wakefield County Court. They are both octogenarians, and he is totally blind and she entirely deaf. The unsold sketches and paintings left by Karl

his widow.

The late Baron Gustave Heine Geldern, Editor of "Fremdenblatt," of Vienna, used to say of his illustrious brother, "Heinrich was a clever fellow, but he was nover equal to writing for the 'Fremden-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The annual death-rate in this city is stated to be about 26 per thousand against only 20 in Philadelphia, the difference being due largely to the greater prevalence of nervous and heart disorders here. So there are some advantagees in being sleepy and slow-going So there IF AUTHORESS AND POETESS, WHY NOT RIVALESS!

It is not that she does not care To see me when I call, It is not really that the fair One hates mc—not at all; It is not this that makes her cold—

So very passionless;
"Tis that she fears, so I've been told, she has a rivaless! -(Boston Courier.

The Americans in Paris assembled at the Hotel Binda on Thanksgiving Day and sat down to a sumptnous dinner prepared by the proprietor, Mr. Charles Binda, who was for twelve years manager of Delmonico's, New-York. The dining-hall was tastefully decorated with American flags, and addresses complimentary to the United States were made by many Captain John Rose, of Philadelphia, puld a glowing tribute to America which was received with hearty applause, especially that part of his address in which Mr. Blaine's name was mentioned.

A Washington correspondent of "The Boston Record" says that the quinnuncs are looking for a new lot of polysyllable idiosyncracies in the Prosident's Message. Mr. Cloveland is said to be pleased at the public amusement over his peculiar phrases, and it is whispered that a literary bureau has been busily at work searching the great dictionaries for the most catching and epigrammatic combinations of words. Some such expressions are looked for as "Geronime's clusive attorighaity" and "General Miles's strategic precodity." The Navy is liable to be "Miles's strategic precody," The Navy is liable to be called "a bit of costate, desidiose, natura nothingness," and the new torpedo boats "picturesquely resilient," Colonel Lamont is supposed to be working on some new phrase to characterize the "pestiferous forms." " of anti-Administration newspapers .- (Spring

"The Geronimo" is the name of a new dance which has become popular in recherche cowboy circles in Arizona. The United States soldiers have been going through its mazy evolutions for many years past.

THE GLIB RAILROAD BRAKEMAN. On leaving Gotham, down the aisle, I saw him come with scornful soule; Flowed from his lips these works compressed: "I hiscar'stotallpointsNorthandWest!" He, later, once more loomed in view-

Twas understood by one or two— This jumping jumile, this fanfare: "Troytwenty minutes breakfastnere!" In time, again he through the door Burst in, and cashed by as before— With one of his chain-lightning calls Of "Burl'lochangeforNag ratalist"

izing, said:

Next when we'd crossed Ohio's plann-

And Indiana's—and the train Jaired, swayed and stopped, he degned to scatu "Turengine sie.escopedatreight And when at last my trip was done-

Reached was the fand or setting sun. With Babel sound he gave this shout? "threagopu-sengersilleut!"
—;Jeff Joslyn in Tid Pits. The Rev. Dr. Powell, secretary of the Home Mis-

sions Board, in a lecture on the negroes in the South on Sunday in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harem, calling attention to their originality in sermon "Now I recall one instance of a colored preacher who said to his hearers: "Jesus said

The modern recipes for making chean dishes are should be written in this form: Go to the market and beg a beet-bone from the butcher; steal a couple of parsups and haif a dozen of potatoes out of the pedier's cart; get your greer to trust you for haif a pound of rice; borrow from your neighbor a cupful of flor; from another neighbor a bod of coal; pur your bone into a quart of water and let it stew slowity; slice your potatoes and parsups; get an onion somewhere and slice it also; put these in with the

unto Niggerdemus, yer must be born again! Now

niggers, dat means if yer want ter be good yer must

be born again just like Niggerdemus was.'

bone; stew two hours and add your four; she twenty minutes and serve. This dinner will so a father and mother and twelve children, and will be enough left to feed four tramps. Cost, hundredth part of a cent for match to start fire.

ton Courier. would be poor!—(Boston Courier.

It is said that the elequent Colonel "Pat" Donast
is engaged in writing a book of contemporaneous human interest, the title of which will be "Big Things."
The gay and festive "Tom" Ochiltree will read the

stands more than seven feet high in its stocking feet HERR SEIDL'S CONCERTS.

proofs and a'd a number of original foot-notes. No subject will be touched on in the book unless if

The first of the three "Symphonic Soirées" projected by Herr-Anton Seidi will take place at Steinway Hall next Thursday evening. These concerts have been looked forward to with pleasure by the music lovers whe admire such vigorous readings as Herr Seldi gave to admire such vigorous readings as Herr Seidi gave is
familiar compositions at the concert in behalf of the
Beyreuth festival. Herr Seidi will have the help of Herr
Niemann and Miss Adele Aus der Obe, the latter a planoplayer who recently came from Germany bringing with
her a reputation for extraordinary musicianly skill. The
programme consists of Beethoven's A major symphony,
Liszt's E flat planoforte conserto, Siegfried's Death and
Funeral March from "Die Götterdämmering." the
"Siegfried Idyl," Liszt's "Mazeppa," and some songs.

BENEFIT TO STEPHEN MASSET!.

The public is reminded of the farewell benefit to Mr. Stephen Massett—an interesting occasion which may be enjoyed to-night at Chickering Hall. The programme is ample and agreeably diversified with serious and comic features. Mr. Massett is so old a public favorite that a simple reference to this opportunity of expressing the practical good-will of those who he has so often entertained is a sufficient intimation of the public duty—which also will certainly prove the public pleasure.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Warwick (Orange County) Advertiser, while admit ting that Messrs. Morton and Hiscock are "brilliant and able," remarks: "We believe that the voice of the farmers of this State will, with great unanimity, call for his [Ma, Miller's] reelection. His loval, determined and indefatigable efforts, which saved the Oleomargarine bill in the Senate last spring, have won for him this hearty independent."

The Penn Fan Express argues that Mr. Miller's rec Senator has been a barren one, and it adds that the fact becomes the more apparent and deplorable when considered in the light of the fact that during the past six years Mr. Miller has done substantially nothing to strengthen his party, and has not led it to a single vic-

The New-York correspondent of The Chautauqua Dem ocrat writes: "If a public and private record without a flaw, if long experience in the New-York Legislature." in both houses of Congress, if a thorough knowledge of all the questions relating to the diversified industries of this State, especially those looking to the better protecthis State, especially those looking to the better protection of farm products, count as they ought, Mr. Miller
will be re-elected." Commenting upon this expression.
The Democrat remarks editorially: "Our New-York correspondent seems not to agree with us in recard to Senatorial candidates. We publish his letter, however, believing in a free discussion. Mr. Morton's sympathies are with the farmers fully as much as those
claimed for Mr. Miller, and the work and influence of the
former in the interest of the country will outweigh the
latter. If the farmers really understood the facts as they
are, Mr. Morton's strength in the country would be largely
augmented."

The course pursued by The Syracuse Journal in regard to the Senatorship puzzles The Albany Journal, which remarks: "If The syracuse Journal is really in earnest in support of the claims of Mr. Hiscock for the Senatorship, somebody should whisper in its car that it is endangering Mr. Hiscock's chances as a dark horse by assailing Mr. Morton."

Assuming that either Mr. Morton or Mr. Miller is to be elected Senator, The Buffalo Express "ventures the sugporaries that perhaps it might be well to keep a soft place in their able entironal columns for both of them. Nothing — not even the pocrest semblance of gratitude—is to be waited by unduly exaiting the one at the unjust expense of the other." gestion to sundry mutani friends and esteemed contem-

The Rochester Democrat expresses the opinion that Mr. Morton "has gained very much in the race within the last few weeks." The Democrat believes that Morton is stronger in the rural districts than Miller, and concludes a long article by saying: "Mr. Morbyn would make an ad-miratle Senator and a victorious party manager; and, therefore, we do not wonder at the enthusinsm of his friends. He is certainly very strong among the Repub-lican masses, as well as among Republican members of the Legislature, in Western New-York." "There are many reasons," says The Carthage Reput

founded his enemies and surprised his friends and gained a position in Washington which is as creditable to the State as it is gratifying to his supporters. His collections in the Senate, with searcely an exception, aliede to nim in terms of praise and have a high regard for his ability." The people take very little interest in any of the candi-

dates thus far mentioned for Schator, if The Rochester Post-, xpress is an accurate observer. The Troy Telegram believes that Mr. Miller has injured bls own prospects. It asserts that "if he is allowed to make any more speeches or write any more letters his canvass will not have a leg to stand on."

One of the reasons which The Utica Herald advances for supporting Mr. Miller is that "he has not tried to set himself up as a 'boss.'"

If the successful defence in Congress of the Oleomargarine bill "constitutes a title to statesmanship and a claim on a Nation's gratitude," then *The Syracuse Standard* calls upon Mr. Miller to "pass over to Congressman Hiscock every vote at his command."

The Binghamton Republican denies that the farmers of the State are under obligations to Mr. Miller. "After is man of the Committee on Agriculture, the tax was reduced to 2 cents a pound. The reduction does not appear to be Senator Miler's fault, but the fact appears, nevertheless, that through his lack of influence or tact the tax was reduced while the bill was in his hands, so that it became more ornamental than burdensome to oleomargatine."

The Lockport Journal rises to remark that "while it favors Mr. Miller and gives its reasons therefor, it is for Republican peace and harmony first, last and all the while, no matter who wins the Senatorship."

THE SENATORSHIP AND OLEOMARGARINE. REJECTION OF RESOLUTIONS PRAISING SENATOR

MILLER ALONE-THE NORWICH CONVENTION. NORWICH, N.Y., Dec. 17 .- Politicians in this region are much interested in the result of an attempt by the friends of Senator Warner Miller to pass resolutions at the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association here this week warmly approving of his support of the Oleomargarine law and asking the Legislature to reelect him as Senator. It has been observable for a week past that the State granges have been passing

such resolutions.

The State Dairymen's Association met here on Tuesday, but it was not until Wednesday that the Millet resolution was introduced. It was presented by Mn Felsom, a butter dealer of New-York and a Democrat, In a preamble Mr. Miller's work for the elecomarga-rine law was narrated and then there tollowed a reso-In a preamble Mr. Miller's work for the electrogramine law was narrated and then there tollowed a resolution declaring "that we carnestly solicit the Legislature of the State of New-York to re-elect the Hon. Warner Miller to the Senate of the United States."

The resolution was seconded by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, another Democrat. John Livingstone, of Tioga County, made objection to this proceeding, calling attention to a rule that all resolutions must be referred to some committee. He moved that the enlegistic resolution should be referred to the Committee on Oleomargarine, Mr. Shattnek, of Chenango County, a Miller man, in some alarm moved as a substitute that it be referred to the Committee on Oleomargarine met in the afternoon Mr. Falsom and Lieutenant-Governor Jones appeared before its members and carnes by arged the adoption of the resolution commending Senator Miller and requesting that he be re-elected, Colonel F. G. Curtis of Saratoga County, a Reputhcan and the chairman of the committee, in order to have some fun with the Democrate moved as a substitute for the Miller resolution on which included Fre-ident Cleveland and the Democrate flouse of Representatives in the thanks of the Association. Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Mr. Association.

which included Fre-dent Cleveland and the Demo-cratic House of Representatives in the thauks of the Association. Licutemant-Governor Jones and Mr. Folsom saw the dilemma they were in and retreated from the committee room. The committee then adopted the Curtis substitute revolvition, which praises every member of the State Legislature and of Con-gress. The resolution is given below:

every member of the State Legislature and of Congress. The resolution is given below:

Resolved. That this association expresses its hearty thanks it the members of the State Legislature and the State Dairy Commissioners for their efforts in behalf of the farmers: to the Senators and Representatives in Congress who aided in abstraing the pa-sage of the decomargarine tax law for their services, to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States house or Representatives and also to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture of the Inited States house or Representatives and also to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture of the Inited States house or Representatives and also to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture of the Inited States and analysis to the President for promptly signing it said putting its provisions in operation.

This resolution was afterward slightly amended at the request of ex-Congressman Ray and B. G. Berry, two supporters of Senator Miller. They persuaded the committee to faid this sentence to the resolution: "And the members of the Legislature are requested to vote for such representatives in the Senate of the United States as have and will actively and carnestly carry out the sentiments of these resolutions." The resolution with its appendix was unantimously adopted by the convention. A noted politician has since said that it seems to him that "the butter of that resolution was spread over a good deal of bread." Colonel Luther Caldwell, of Elmira, intreduced a resolution which was passed asking the Legislature to pass an amendment to the Jonatto tion prohibiting the sale or manufacture of oleomargae. the Legislature to pass an amendment to the longislature to pass an amendment to the longislature of oldomargas inc.

WALL-STREET WINDS NEED TEMPERING.

From The Padad-spins Times
The bleat of the shorn land is again heard in the land